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## Editorial Comment

### Watchmen, What of the Night?

In olden times, when sentries paced the streets of cities and held vigil against the incursions of marauding hosts, as well as the depredations of evil doers within the city walls, the first question propounded each morning by honest citizens, venturing out into the streets, was, "Watchman, what of the night?"

We no longer run walls around our cities to keep out invading armies and secure the safety of those who sleep. No longer is the tramp of sentry heard in our streets or the tread of centurion in the watch-towers.

The newspapers are the modern watchmen who unceasingly keep vigil. Shrewd, clear-headed young men, industrious and enterprising, do the skinning for news within our cities, while the forces of wind and wave and steam and electricity bear the burden of intelligence from the outside world.

And, as in the ages past, the first question on the lips of the man of affairs, waking from his slumber, is, "Watchman, what of the night?"

The morning newspaper answers his anxious inquiry. It receives in his home a welcome more cordial, more intimate, and more valuable than does any other publication.

Afternoon papers, in the very nature of things, miss a very large proportion of the events taking place in the daytime. The work on afternoon papers is done helter-skelter and under high pressure. This results in a poor quality of output, in unreliability and inaccuracy. There is an element of poor preparation about an afternoon paper that cannot be overcome. It is incomplete.

It is characteristic of morning papers that their treatment of news is thorough. The story is followed to its ending and told with fidelity in a complete and entertaining review.

The telegraphic service received by morning papers is also stamped with this quality. It is better considered, better written, and it tells of far more events than does the wire service received by the afternoon paper.

Under modern conditions of life, also, the evening is coming to be perhaps the greatest of news-creative periods, particularly as bearing upon social information. It is after lamp-light that men and women throw off the humdrum care of their routine labor and indulge in social activities, and it is then that the exchange of gossip brings a tremendous amount of news to the morning newspaper. People no longer mope indoors and go to bed with the chickens. Social life is lived in the evening.

In the daytime, little of importance happens in the business or professional world before noon. By 2 or 3 o'clock the afternoon papers are going to press.

The morning paper has a clear review of a full day's news output and all the events of an evening and a night.

The morning paper, therefore, is inevitably and obviously the complete newspaper. It is just as obviously the paper of influence, popularity and general good standing—the same in Prescott as elsewhere in the world.

## GAMBLING IS NOW THING OF PAST IN PRESCOTT

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Following the arrival home Sunday night of District Attorney Henry D. Ross from an extended visit in the east, gambling became a pastime of the past in the city yesterday. District Attorney Ross was surprised to learn on his return here that it was the general impression of the proprietors of resorts where games of chance were played that the law had not yet taken effect, many of whom professed to believe that it was not in violation of law to gamble until they were officially informed of the provisions of the new law.

When seen in his offices by a Journal-Miner representative yesterday, the district attorney said: "I arrived home last night and on investigation today found that the anti-gambling act became a law February 20, the date it was signed by the governor.

"The law affects all sections of the

territory alike and carries notice to everybody in its provisions to obey it.

"Some appear to believe that they should receive official notice to stop gambling as provided in the law. This is not compulsory on the part of the officers. I have faith in the citizens of this county observing the law as soon as they become acquainted with the fact that gambling is against it.

"I notice in the newspapers that three prominent citizens of Tombstone were arrested recently for gambling," he concluded.

Card playing in all the saloons was suspended last night and the tables removed from almost all of the places. The faces of the slot machines were turned towards the wall. In fact, there was a noticeable absence of all games in conflict with the Duffy anti-gambling act from the local resorts.

The general impression is that all games of chance are closed here and that no attempt will be made to disobey the law, which has been published in a recent issue of the Journal-Miner.

### BALDWIN PRECARIOUS

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 27.—At 11:30 o'clock tonight it was announced the death of E. J. Baldwin was momentarily expected.

## MORGAN BILL MAY PROHIBIT ALIEN WORKMEN

PHOENIX, March 1.—The labor organizations are very much in favor of Morgan's council bill defining the liability of corporations for the injuries sustained by employees while in their services, which it is claimed by the leaders and attorneys for the unions will result in the protection of labor, the elimination of certain ignorant alien classes, and offer recourse in court for damages not now possible. It is cited that very few suits for damages have been won in the Arizona courts, particularly by miners from their employers.

This bill will leave it to the jury to determine the extent to which the contributory negligence of an employee shall figure in the award. It is claimed that the mining companies are bringing in a cheap, undesirable class of foreign laborers, and killing them off at the rate of two to four a week in some camps. These men are incompetent to perform the work assigned to them and oftentimes their acts result in injury not only to themselves but to fellow laborers.

It is claimed for the Morgan bill that it will result in forcing the corporations to employ only competent men, giving good American labor the opportunity to secure work where it is now sometimes crowded out by aliens, especially in the case of hazardous occupations. Members of both houses who are neither radicals nor affiliated with the corporations, but who usually take the safe middle ground, are very much in favor of the bill.

Another measure which appeals to all as meritorious is a Morgan bill, which fixes the hours of labor for women in laundries at eight hours a day. At present women and young girls are compelled in some laundries to work ten, twelve and fourteen hours a day, in the hot, steamy, and unhealthy ironing rooms. The atmosphere itself is surcharged with poisonous germs where the ventilation is poor and the air stagnant. Many cases of tuberculosis originate in these surroundings.

The modern laundry is perhaps as clean and sanitary as the average dry goods store, but only a small per cent are modernly equipped. In Phoenix Mexican girls are working long shifts in the Chinese washhouses, and their lives are shortened many years. You can see them drag home late at night, chilled in their damp garments, miserable and prematurely old from over-exertion. White employers are more human, but as Mr. Morgan contends, as long as we are going to have Chinese laundries to compete with the modern establishment, there must be laws to protect our American girls and women.

Apparently there will be no legislation nor any appropriations at this session for an Arizona display at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. Woolf of Maricopa has already introduced two bills which have been killed without consideration.

The first provided for the appointment of a commissioner for the collection and arrangement of a display of minerals and ores of the territory at Seattle, and a sum of \$10,000 was to be appropriated. This was No. 44. Woolf came back later with No. 114, which fared no better than 44; in fact, it was interred without ceremonies under suspension of the rules the same day it was offered. It only asked \$5,000 be appropriated.

Evidently the legislature does not believe the advertisement would be worth the price, or that they have other ways of spending money. It is understood that James Goodwin was to have been appointed commissioner, which may account for the bill going overboard, for he is a Maricopa county man.

The way is now cleared for appropriations for the next territorial fair. Mr. Burns of Yavapai declared that unless that joint committee of both houses had investigated J. C. Adams and the fair management, it would have been next to impossible to have secured any money.

The whole enterprise had been placed under suspicion and many of the members from other counties than Maricopa said that it was a huge graft for Phoenix. Some are still inclined to take a narrow view of the territorial fair as an institution, and regard it as of merely sectional interest and not of general benefit to the entire commonwealth.

### APPOINTS PARKER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The president has appointed Claude L. Parker collector of internal revenue in the sixth California district.

## LEGISLATIVE PROGRESS AT ARIZONA CAPITAL

Bills Introduced in Territorial Assembly and Measures That Have Become Statutes During Week's Grind of Law Mill.

PHOENIX, Feb. 23.—The DeSouza railway commission bill passed the council by a unanimous vote, with minor amendments relating to appointments. One member must be a practicing attorney of the territory for two years, one an expert on traffic, and one a citizen of three years' residence.

Under a suspension of the rules the O'Neill horticultural commission bill passed. Commissioners are to serve without compensation.

The latest development in the temperance fight is that Dr. Hughes is framing a bill providing in the next general election for a vote on territorial prohibition. If the majority says "dry," no liquor will be allowed to be sold, and a reward will be offered for the detection of "blind tigers." It is understood the bill will soon be introduced by Goodrich in the council. In the present form, as seen by your correspondent, the most stringent regulations are proposed.

A number of bills passed the council today, as follows:

By St. Charles authorizing Mohave county to issue \$30,000 in bonds for a court house.

By Goodrich for the protection of stockholders in mining companies.

By Norton allowing for the consolidation of railroad companies in Arizona, especially relating to the Randolph lines.

By Bailey abolishing party vignettes.

By Sutter, allowing a city council to create a police court of exclusive jurisdiction.

By Hampton, a commission to frame a code of mining laws.

By Goodrich, abolishing road overseers, and the election of a superintendent.

The Morris bill for a pioneer home at Prescott was favorably reported by the committee of the whole. There was some opposition, led by Bailey. The bill appropriates \$25,000 for buildings, \$5,000 for a site and \$15,000 annually for maintenance.

Bills introduced in the house were: By Bailey, separating white children from colored in the public schools; by Hightower for segregation; by Doan defining the voters at a local option election and declaring women voters, but limiting the electors to taxpayers.

In the council, Hunt introduced a bill to prevent the use of the word bank by trust companies; by Finley, making it a misdemeanor to attempt to beat a railroad fare, and fixing \$200 as the license for the sale of liquor on trains; by O'Neill requiring railroads to issue interchangeable and transferable mileage books at a thousand miles for three cents, and 3,000 miles for two and a half cents; by Norton requiring street car companies to equip with air brakes and employ both a conductor and motorman in cities of 8,000 population.

The Graham county division was still on and the end not in sight tonight after the conference between the anti's and representatives of the mining companies. Little headway was made at the conference.

The oer of a division to be effective in two years was apparently satisfactory to Grahamites, but it is not certain the Lincoln end agrees.

A great effort is being made to bring about an amicable settlement as an open fight if continued may hold up important legislation. It is possible a settlement will be reached tomorrow or there will be a permanent breach.

The governor mailed his charges against Adams today and will appear at the hearing Thursday.

PHOENIX, Feb. 24.—For the purpose of investigating the charges against the fair commission both houses of the legislature will hold a public hearing in the assembly room tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The fair commission has been notified to be present, and an invitation was extended to Governor Kibbey.

The entire legislature will sit as an investigating committee and will summon witnesses and hear the evidence.

The commission is to show cause to the governor Saturday why it shall not be removed.

The legislative investigation may whitewash the commission but will probably not change the governor's intention to oust the members.

Some doubt is expressed as to

whether the governor will attend the hearing.

The legislature has no authority to prevent the removal of appointees of the governor for misconduct in office.

The hearing is likely to be of sensational interest.

Council amendments to the DeSouza railroad commission bill have been accepted by the house and the bill is now in the hands of the governor.

Brief sparring occurred in the house this morning on the segregation measure by Hightower, which was advanced to a second reading.

An attempt to force its final passage failed on a call of the house but the segregationists won the tilt on referring to the committee, the motion to go to the election committee, which had the Pace bill in its hands, was lost 13 to 10. It was referred to the judiciary committee, of which Duffy is chairman.

In the council the O'Neill bill was reported favorably amended to read "three-cent fares on lines whose gross earnings a year are \$7,500, and a four-cent fare on more than \$5,500, and five cents on less than \$5,500. The street car equipment bill was reported favorably and will probably pass tomorrow.

The Morris pioneer home bill, after considerable opposition, was referred to the committee on appropriations, which is likely to delay action.

The bill to re-imburse Frank Murphy, sheriff of Pima, was passed.

The subject of the daily invoice of O'Neill was "the records of the proprietors of the Globe Silver Belt and Bisbee Review."

Lamar Cobb and others of Clifton, who arrived this morning, will counsel the wisdom of a compromise of the Graham county division fight. The heads of the mining companies are still unwilling to accede to the delay in the division for two years, asked by the anti-divisionists.

PHOENIX, Feb. 25.—Remarkable and unprecedented proceeding this afternoon was the legislative investigation by a joint committee of the whole of both houses of the changes against the fair commission, which presumably will be ousted Saturday by the governor. Adams was the only member of the commission present, and Kibbey refused any recognition of the ex-parte affair.

A number of under officials of the association were called to testify in behalf of the management of the fair. None was sworn but all were questioned by the members. The Republicans sat silent and took no part.

Completely at sea as to what course to pursue when assembled under the eyes of a packed house and crowded hallways, the lawmakers made motions to refer the matter to a special committee of six, and to close the investigation and to proceed as announced, but all these failed during the first half hour. Some wanted to back out gracefully.

O'Neill called the affair a revolutionary undertaking, and unexpectedly took side with the governor. A brief but spirited debate between DeSouza, Hunt and others opposed, and Burns and Goodrich for, immediate consideration occupied the time time 4 o'clock.

The investigation got under way finally and the charge read.

Adams was called on, and made a lengthy reply explaining his course and entered upon a general and specific denial of the mismanagement and malfeasance charged.

Resolutions introduced by Burns were passed exonerating the commission, and stating that the charges had not been sustained.

The Graham county division was introduced by Finley and provides for an immediate division election in sixty days. The bill was referred to the agricultural committee, of which Hampton is chairman, who gave notice he would offer an amendment that the division become effective January, 1911.

Lincoln county is to assume a bonded indebtedness amounting to about \$200,000.

The heads of the mining companies have made no concessions but the amended bill will receive the Democratic support regardless. A large lobby is still here, but the bill may be rushed through tomorrow.

The bills passed were: Morgan's personal liability bill, removing the

\$5,000 limit; Sutter's peddler license bill, and the Duffy bill relating to the assessment of mining claims.

New bills introduced were: Duffy's bill relating to adultery, and another by Duffy appropriating \$600 for a gaging station on the San Carlos River; by Shaw fixing the salary of the sheriffs in counties of the fourth, fifth and sixth classes at \$1200 a year; by Bailey amending the election law to let no nominee serve on an election board; by Woolf, preventing the use of sectarian books in public schools but allowing scripture reading.

PHOENIX, Feb. 26.—The matter of the Graham county division was brought to a close late this afternoon when the Democrats agreed on Hampton's substitute bill that the separation become effective the first Monday in September, 1910, the new county of Greenlee to assume a bonded indebtedness amount to about \$140,000.

Hampton's determined stand for a compromise won the day, though the heads of the mining corporations were obdurate and would make no concessions. The legislators ignored their contentions and one hour and a half after the substitute was reported by the committee it passed both houses under a suspension of the rules by almost unanimous vote.

But for the obstructionist tactics of O'Neill the measure would have been disposed of in half an hour. The substitute passed the council and house with an amendment changing the name of the county from Lincoln to Greenlee, the name of the discoverer of the mining district situated at Clifton and Morenci. The change of name gave O'Neill opportunity to create and make motions to delay final action, which resulted in the passage of the amended bill nine to O'Neill and Day against it. There was general satisfaction at the outcome.

The segregation measure in local option elections passed the house 16 to 7, as follows:

Yeas—Bailey, Bray, Coulter, Duffy, Hall, Hightower, Hogwood, Moors, Morris, McCormick, Reed, Roberts, Shaw, Sutter, Tobey and Webb.

Nays—DeSouza, Doan, Grooms,

Merrill, Pace, Peterson, Woolf.

A motion to refer the bill to the committee of the whole on Monday was lost and the bill passed under a suspension of rules. Few temperance leaders were present.

In a lively debate of nearly two hours Doan characterized the measure as iniquitous and diabolical, as it did not provide for election in rural districts.

Some segregation bill is certain to pass the council.

Adams will appear before the governor tomorrow to make formal answer to charges. If he is ousted he will likely carry the matter higher up.

Bills passed today were: Bailey's primary election law; Weed's eight-hour law; Bourne's text book bill; Hightower's bill for the arbitration of county boundary disputes; Doan's marriage law, changing ages of males to eighteen and females to fourteen; Moore's bill licensing clubs and social organizations at \$300 a year; St. Charles' bill authorizing the issuance of bonds in Mohave county to build a court house.

The pension bill for school teachers was killed.

The legislature adjourned till Monday to visit Granite Reef tomorrow.

### ADAMS ANSWERS FORMAL CHARGES OF GOV. KIBBEY

PHOENIX, Feb. 27.—President Adams of the fair commission appeared before Governor Kibbey today, accompanied by his attorney, Beese Ling of Prescott, and made a written answer to the formal charges preferred by Kibbey.

With the answer was filed a protest against the governor acting as a complainant prosecutor. He demanded a judge and jury.

The answer was lengthy and included general and specific denials. He said the entering of his own horses was in conformity with the practice of the commissioners of every state; that Dr. Stone, the started, whom he objected to in many races, including one in which Custer had run, exceeded his authority in trying to influence the decision of the judges; that the handicapping had been done on the square by a duly appointed committee of three and he had nothing to say in this or any other special race where his own horses were entered.

The hearing was continued all day, and may consume a couple of days next week.

Many witnesses were called connected with the fair association, employees and horsemen, and the taking of the mass of evidence, it is understood that some of the evidence adduced when later made public will be of a sensational nature.

The governor has nothing to say at present regarding his course.

The legislators spent the day at the Granite Reef dam, making the trip in automobiles.